



| ARBITRATION RULES 2020 | ARBITRATION RULES 2023 |
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| <p>ART. 8 – CONFIDENTIALITY</p> <p>1. The Chamber of Arbitration, the parties, their counsel, the Arbitral Tribunal and the expert witnesses shall keep the proceedings and the arbitral award confidential, save for the need to use the award to protect one’s rights or if the law so provides.</p> <p>2. For purposes of research, the Chamber of Arbitration may publish or agree to publish the arbitral award in anonymous format, unless any of the parties objects to publication within 30 days from the filing of the arbitral award.</p> | <p>ART. 8 – CONFIDENTIALITY</p> <p>1. The Chamber of Arbitration, the parties, their counsel, the Arbitral Tribunal and the expert witnesses shall keep the proceedings and the arbitral award confidential, save for the need to use the award to protect one’s rights or if the law so provides.</p> <p>2. For purposes of research, the Chamber of Arbitration may publish or agree to publish any arbitral award, procedural order and measure of the arbitrators in anonymous format, unless any of the parties objects to publication within 30 days from the filing of the arbitral award.</p> |
| <p>ART. 23 – IRREGULAR FORMATION OF THE ARBITRAL TRIBUNAL</p> <p>Where the Arbitral Tribunal acknowledges the violation of a mandatory rule applicable to the proceedings or of the Rules in the appointment of its members, it may file a reasoned order with the Secretariat to return the files that implies a withdrawal of all the members of the Arbitral Tribunal. In this case, the substitutive arbitrators are appointed in accordance with the Rules.</p> | <p>ART. 23 – IRREGULAR FORMATION OF THE ARBITRAL TRIBUNAL</p> <p>1. Where the Arbitral Tribunal acknowledges the violation of a mandatory rule applicable to the proceedings or of the Rules in the appointment of its members, it may file a reasoned order with the Secretariat to return the files that implies a withdrawal of all the members of the Arbitral Tribunal. In this case, substitutive arbitrators are appointed in accordance with the Rules</p> <p>2. In any case, any party shall have the right to request the Arbitral Tribunal to rule by award on the matter under Para. 1 above.</p> |
| <p>ART. 26 – INTERIM OR PROVISIONAL MEASURES</p> <p>1. At request of a party, the Arbitral Tribunal may issue all urgent and provisional measures of protection, also of anticipatory nature, that are not barred by mandatory provisions applicable to the proceedings.</p> <p>2. In any case, unless otherwise agreed by the parties, the Arbitral Tribunal, at request of a party, has the power to adopt any determination of provisional nature with binding contractual effect upon the parties.</p> <p>3. The Arbitral Tribunal may order the party requesting an interim measure to provide appropriate security for costs as a condition to issue the measure.</p> <p>4. Any request for interim measures made by a party to a judicial authority does not imply any waiver of the effects of the arbitration agreement or of the request for arbitration, if any.</p> | <p>ART. 26 – INTERIM OR PROVISIONAL MEASURES</p> <p>1. Unless otherwise agreed by the parties, at request of a party, the Arbitral Tribunal has the power to grant all urgent and provisional measures of protection, also of anticipatory nature, that are not barred by mandatory provisions applicable to the proceedings.</p> <p>2. In any case, unless otherwise agreed by the parties, the Arbitral Tribunal, at request of a party, has the power to adopt any determination of provisional nature with binding contractual effect upon the parties.</p> <p>2. Upon the request of the applicant party, the Arbitral Tribunal may grant the order even without notice to the other party, if such notice may seriously harm the applicant’s interests. In this case, with the decision granting the application, the Arbitral Tribunal schedules a hearing within 10 days of the decision in order to discuss the case with the parties and set deadlines for the submission of briefs, if any. At the hearing, or in any case within 5 days of the hearing, the Arbitral Tribunal, having</p> |

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| | <p>heard the parties, issues an order confirming, modifying or revoking the measure already granted.</p> <p>3. The Arbitral Tribunal may order the party requesting an interim measure to provide appropriate security for costs as a condition to issue the measure.</p> <p>4. Any request for interim measures made by a party to a judicial authority does not imply any waiver of the effects of the arbitration agreement or of the request for arbitration, if any.</p> |
| <p>ART. 34 – SCRWUTINY ON THE FORM OF THE AWARD</p> <p>1. The arbitrators may request a formal scrutiny of the award before its signature.</p> <p>2. The Secretariat indicates to the arbitrators a time limit for the submission of the draft award and verifies its compliance with the formal requirements under these Rules.</p> | <p>ART. 34 – SCRUTINY ON THE FORM OF THE AWARD</p> <p>1. The arbitrators may request the Chamber of Arbitration a formal scrutiny of the award before its signature.</p> <p>2. The Secretariat indicates to the arbitrators a time limit for the submission of the draft award and verifies its compliance with the formal requirements under these Rules.</p> |
| <p>ART. 35 – FILING AND NOTIFICATION OF THE AWARD</p> <p>1. The Arbitral Tribunal shall file the award with the Secretariat in as many original copies as there are parties plus one.</p> <p>2. The Secretariat shall forward the original award to each party within ten days of the filing.</p> | <p>ART. 35 – FILING AND NOTIFICATION OF THE AWARD</p> <p>1. The Arbitral Tribunal shall file the award with the Secretariat in as many original copies as there are parties plus one in conformity with the latter’s directions.</p> <p>2. The Secretariat shall forward the award to each party within ten 10 days of the filing.</p> |
| <p>ART. 41 – ADVANCE AND FINAL DEPOSIT</p> <p>1. When the time limit to file the reply to the request for arbitration expires, the Secretariat shall direct the parties to make an advance on the costs of the arbitration, setting a time limit for the parties to make it.</p> <p>2. The Secretariat may direct the parties to make further advances in relation to work done or to any change of the amount in dispute, setting a time limit for these advances.</p> <p>3. The Secretariat shall direct the balance of the costs of the proceedings based on the final determination of the Arbitral Council and before the award is filed, setting a time limit for the payment of the balance.</p> <p>4. The payments contemplated by Para. 1, 2 and 3 shall be made by all the parties in equal shares where the Secretariat determines a single value for the dispute, totalling all the claims filed by the parties. Where the Secretariat determines different values of the dispute in relation to the claims of the parties, it shall direct each party to pay the full amount of the advance relating to its claim, as determined in accordance with Para. 1, 2 and 3.</p> <p>5. For the purpose of these payments, the Secretariat may consider several parties as one, also taking into account the</p> | <p>ART. 41 – ADVANCE AND FINAL DEPOSIT</p> <p>1. When the time limit to file the reply to the request for arbitration expires, the Secretariat shall direct the parties to make an advance on the costs of the arbitration, setting a time limit for the parties to make it.</p> <p>2. The Secretariat may direct the parties to make further advances in relation to work done or to any change of the amount in dispute, setting a time limit for these advances.</p> <p>3. The Secretariat shall direct the balance of the costs of the proceedings based on the final determination of the Arbitral Council and before the award is filed, setting a time limit for the payment of the balance.</p> <p>4. The payments contemplated by Para. 1, 2 and 3 may be made by all the parties in equal shares where the Secretariat determines a single value for the dispute, totalling all the claims filed by the parties. Where the Secretariat determines different values of the dispute in relation to the claims of the parties, it shall direct each party to pay the full amount of the</p> |

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| <p>manner in which the Arbitral Tribunal is constituted or the mutual interests of the parties.</p> <p>6. If a party so requests, and gives reasons for this request, the Secretariat may accept a bank or insurance guarantee for the amounts set at Para. 1, 2 and 3, setting terms and conditions.</p> | <p>advance relating to its claim, as determined in accordance with Para. 1, 2 and 3.</p> <p>5. For the purpose of these payments, the Secretariat may consider several parties as one, also taking into account the manner in which the Arbitral Tribunal is constituted or the mutual interests of the parties.</p> <p>6. If a party so requests, and gives reasons for this request, the Secretariat may accept a bank or insurance guarantee for the amounts set at Para. 1, 2 and 3, setting terms and conditions.</p> |
| <p>VII – EMERGENCY ARBITRATOR</p> <p>ART. 44 – EMERGENCY ARBITRATOR</p> <p>1. Where the arbitration agreement was concluded after 1 March 2019, and unless otherwise provided by the parties, prior to the confirmation of the arbitrators a party may file an application, even without notice to the other party, for the appointment of an emergency arbitrator for a measures and determinations provided by Art. 26. The application shall contain the names of the parties and the arbitration agreement, the factual elements and the juridical grounds on which the request relies, and proof of payment of the amount referred in the annexed schedule.</p> <p>2. The Chamber of Arbitration appoints the emergency arbitrator and collects his/her statement of independence. The Secretariat provides the emergency arbitrator with the application and the documents attached thereto within 5 days from the date on which the application was filed.</p> <p>3. Within 15 days from receiving the file, having heard the parties and having adopted the most appropriate measures, the emergency arbitrator issues the requested interim, urgent and provisional measures by way of a procedural order, where he/she deems that the application is manifestly grounded.</p> <p>4. At the request of the applicant, within 5 days of receipt of the file, the emergency arbitrator may issue the procedural order without notice to the other party, if such notice would seriously prejudice the applicant’s interests. In this case, with the decision granting the application, the emergency arbitrator schedules a hearing within 10 days of the decision to discuss the case with the parties and set deadlines for the submission of briefs, if any. At the hearing, or in any case within the following 5 days, the emergency arbitrator, having heard the parties, issues an order confirming, modifying or revoking the measure already granted.</p> <p>5. The order of the emergency arbitrator may provisionally allocate the costs of the proceedings determined by the Chamber of Arbitration and the legal costs borne by the</p> | <p>VII – EMERGENCY ARBITRATION</p> <p>ART. 44 – EMERGENCY ARBITRATOR</p> <p>1. Where the arbitration agreement was concluded after 1 March 2019, and Unless otherwise agreed by the parties, prior to the constitution of the Arbitral Tribunal, any party may file an application, even without notice to the other party, for the appointment of a sole emergency arbitrator in order to and determinations provided by Art. 26 grant urgent and provisional measures of protection, also of an anticipatory nature, that are not barred by mandatory provisions of the law applicable to the proceedings. The application shall contain the names of the parties and the arbitration agreement, the factual elements and the juridical grounds on which the request relies, and proof of payment of the amount referred in the annexed schedule.</p> <p>2. As soon as possible, and in any event within 5 days of receipt of the file, the Chamber of Arbitration appoints the emergency arbitrator and collects his/her acceptance and statement of independence. The Secretariat provides the emergency arbitrator with the application and the documents attached thereto within 5 days from the date on which the application was filed.</p> <p>3. Within 15 days from receiving the file, having heard the parties and having adopted the most appropriate measures, the emergency arbitrator issues the requested interim, urgent and provisional measures by way of a procedural order, where he/she deems that the application is manifestly grounded.</p> <p>4. At the request of the applicant, within 5 days of receipt of the file, the emergency arbitrator may issue the procedural order without notice to the other party, if such notice would seriously prejudice the applicant’s interests. In this case, with the decision granting the application, the emergency arbitrator schedules a hearing within 10 days of the decision to discuss the case with the parties and set deadlines for the submission of briefs, if any. At the hearing, or in any case within the following 5 days, the emergency arbitrator, having</p> |

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| <p>parties, without any prejudice to the decision made by the Arbitral Tribunal in the award.</p> <p>6. Any party may file with the Secretariat a reasoned challenge against the emergency arbitrator within 3 days from receiving his/her statement of independence or from the date when it becomes aware of the ground for challenge. The Arbitral Council decides on the challenge as promptly as possible after having heard the emergency arbitrator. Where the challenge is upheld, any measure taken by the emergency arbitrator becomes ineffective.</p> <p>7. The emergency arbitrator may subject the granting of any interim relief to the provision of an adequate guarantee.</p> <p>8. The order can be challenged, amended and revoked before the Arbitral Tribunal once constituted. Until the Arbitral Tribunal is constituted, the emergency arbitrator remains competent for any request for amendment or revocation of the order.</p> <p>9. Unless the application is filed together with or after the request for arbitration, the request for arbitration shall be filed within the Secretariat within the mandatory time limit of 60 days from the filing of the application, or within the time limit set by the emergency arbitrator that in case can not be shorter than 15 days. Failing such a condition, the emergency measure become ineffective.</p> <p>10. The emergency arbitrator shall not act as arbitrator in any arbitration related to the disputes that gave rise to the application.</p> | <p>heard the parties, issues an order confirming, modifying or revoking the measure already granted.</p> <p>5. The order of the emergency arbitrator may provisionally allocate the costs of the proceedings determined by the Chamber of Arbitration and the legal costs borne by the parties, without any prejudice to the decision made by the Arbitral Tribunal in the award.</p> <p>6. Any party may file with the Secretariat a reasoned challenge against the emergency arbitrator within 3 days from receiving his/her statement of independence or from the date when it becomes aware of the ground for challenge. The Arbitral Council decides on the challenge as promptly as possible after having heard the emergency arbitrator. Where the challenge is upheld, any measure taken by the emergency arbitrator becomes ineffective.</p> <p>7. The emergency arbitrator may subject the granting of any interim relief to the provision of an adequate guarantee.</p> <p>8. The order can be challenged, amended and revoked before the Arbitral Tribunal once constituted. Until the Arbitral Tribunal is constituted, the emergency arbitrator remains competent for any request for amendment or revocation of the order.</p> <p>9. Unless the application is filed together with or after the request for arbitration, Where needed, the request for arbitration shall be filed within the Secretariat within the mandatory time limit of 60 days from the filing of the application, or within the time limit set by the emergency arbitrator that in case can not be shorter than 15 days. Failing such a condition, the emergency measure become ineffective.</p> <p>10. The emergency arbitrator shall not act as arbitrator in any arbitration related to the disputes that gave rise to the application.</p> |
| <p>VIII – PROVISIONAL PROVISIONS</p> <p>ART. 45 – ENTRY INTO FORCE</p> <p>1. These Rules shall be in force as from 1 July 2020.</p> <p>2. Unless otherwise agreed by the parties, these Rules shall apply to arbitrations commenced after the date on which the Rules entered into force.</p> | <p>VIII – PROVISIONAL PROVISIONS</p> <p>ART. 45 – ENTRY INTO FORCE</p> <p>1. 1. These Rules shall be in force as from 1 March 2023.</p> <p>2. Unless otherwise agreed by the parties, these Rules shall apply to arbitrations commenced after as of the date on which the Rules entered into force.</p> |
| <p>Ann. D – THE SIMPLIFIED ARBITRATION PROCEDURE</p> <p>ARTICLE 2 – REQUEST FOR ARBITRATION AND REPLY</p> <p>1. The Claimant shall file a request for arbitration with the Secretariat. The request shall contain the name and address of the parties, a description of the dispute, a statement of the claims and of their economic value, a statement of</p> | <p>ANN. D – THE SIMPLIFIED ARBITRATION PROCEDURE</p> <p>ARTICLE 2 – REQUEST FOR ARBITRATION AND REPLY</p> <p>1. The Claimant shall file a request for arbitration with the Secretariat. The request shall contain the name and address of the parties, a description of the dispute, a statement of the</p> |

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| <p>evidence required in support of the claims, setting forth - under penalty of rejection - the circumstances intended to be proved by each means of evidence, a brief statement, if any, as to the rules applicable to the proceedings, the rules applicable to the merits of the dispute or as to the seat and the language of the arbitration, the power of attorney conferred on counsel, if any, the arbitration agreement and any other information or document that the party deems appropriate to produce.</p> <p>2. The Respondent shall file its reply to the request for arbitration with the Secretariat within 30 days from the receipt of the request by the Secretariat. The reply shall contain the name and address of the Respondent, a statement of its defense, a statement of counterclaims, if any, and of their economic value, a statement of evidence required in support of the claims setting forth - under penalty of rejection - the circumstances intended to be proved by each means of evidence, a brief statement, if any, as to the rules applicable to the merits of the dispute or as to the seat and the language of the arbitration, the power of attorney conferred on counsel, if any, and any other information or document that the party deems appropriate to produce.</p> <p>3. If the Respondent files a counterclaim, the Claimant shall file a reply with the Secretariat within 15 days from the receipt of the reply to the request for arbitration.</p> | <p>claims and of their economic value, a statement of evidence required in support of the claims, setting forth -under penalty of rejection- the circumstances intended to be proved by each means of evidence, a brief statement, if any, as to the rules applicable to the proceedings, the rules applicable to the merits of the dispute or as to the seat and the language of the arbitration, the power of attorney conferred on counsel, if any, the arbitration agreement and any other information or document that the party deems appropriate to produce.</p> <p>2. The Respondent shall file its reply to the request for arbitration with the Secretariat within 30 days from the receipt of the request by the Secretariat. The reply shall contain the name and address of the Respondent, a statement of its defense, a statement of counterclaims, if any, and of their economic value, a statement of evidence required in support of the claims setting forth -under penalty of rejection - the circumstances intended to be proved by each means of evidence, a brief statement, if any, as to the rules applicable to the merits of the dispute or as to the seat and the language of the arbitration, the power of attorney conferred on counsel, if any, and any other information or document that the party deems appropriate to produce.</p> <p>3. If the Respondent raises procedural objections or files a counterclaim, the Claimant shall file a reply with the Secretariat within 15 days from the receipt of the reply to the request for arbitration. The reply to the counterclaim shall contain the statement of defense and any other information or document that the party deems appropriate to produce.</p> |
| <p>ARTICLE 7 – COSTS OF THE PROCEEDINGS</p> <p>1. The Secretariat establishes the value of the parties’ claims and, after the filing of each party’s introductory brief, requests each party to deposit an initial amount linked to the value of the each party’s respective claims.</p> <p>2. The Secretariat may direct the Respondent that filed no counterclaims to make a deposit.</p> <p>3. If a party fails to lodge a deposit as requested, the Secretariat may suspend the entire proceedings or only the proceedings related to the claim to which the lack of payment relates. The Secretariat shall lift the suspension when the payment is made.</p> <p>4. Where the parties do not deposit the amount within 10 days of the notice of the order of suspension under Para. 2, the Secretariat may declare the closing of the entire proceedings, or of the proceedings related to the claim to which the lack of payment is related.</p> | <p>ARTICLE 7 – COSTS OF THE PROCEEDINGS</p> <p>1. The Secretariat establishes the value of the parties’ claims and, after the filing of each party’s introductory brief, requests each party to deposit an initial amount linked to the value of the each party’s respective claims.</p> <p>2. The Secretariat may direct the Respondent that filed no counterclaims to make a deposit.</p> <p>3. If a party fails to lodge a deposit as requested, the Secretariat may suspend the entire proceedings or only the proceedings related to the claim to which the lack of payment relates. The Secretariat shall lift the suspension when the payment is made.</p> <p>4. Where the parties do not deposit the amount within 10 days of the notice of the order of suspension under Para. 3, the Secretariat may declare the closing of the entire proceedings, or of the proceedings related to the claim to which the lack of payment is related.</p> |
| <p>Annex “A”</p> <p>BODIES OF THE CHAMBER OF ARBITRATION</p> | <p>Annex “A”</p> <p>BODIES OF THE CHAMBER OF ARBITRATION</p> |

THE ARBITRAL COUNCIL

1. The Arbitral Council has general competence over all matters relating to the administration of arbitral proceedings and issues all orders relating thereto, without prejudice to the Secretariat's functions under the Rules.
2. The Arbitral Council is composed of a minimum of seven up to a maximum of eleven members, one of whom acts as president and one as deputy, all appointed for three years by the Board of the Chamber of Arbitration.
3. The Board of the Chamber of Arbitration may appoint both Italian and foreign experts as members of the Arbitral Council.
4. The meetings of the Arbitral Council are chaired by its president or, if absent, by the deputy or, if both are absent, by its oldest member.
5. The meetings of the Arbitral Council are valid where at least three members are present.
6. The meetings of the Arbitral Council may be held by any means of telecommunication.
7. The Arbitral Council shall reach its decisions by majority of its voting members. In case of deadlock, the vote of the meeting's president shall prevail.
8. In case of urgency, the president of the Arbitral Council – or, if prevented, the deputy or the oldest member - may take any measures relating to the administration of arbitral proceedings that fall within the competence of the Arbitral Council, and then inform the Arbitral Council thereof at its next following meeting.
9. When the member of the Arbitral Council abstains, he/she shall leave the meeting whilst the discussion of the matter on which he/she is abstaining continues and any measures arising are agreed. The abstention will not affect the quorum necessary for the validity of the meeting.

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